

Safety Advisor

NOVEMBER 2016

**KEEP
RIGHT
EXCEPT
TO PASS**

Twana Hall is Retiring

After 32 years working for the Florida Department of Transportation's State Safety Office, Twana Hall is retiring. Her last day with the Department was Thursday, October 27.

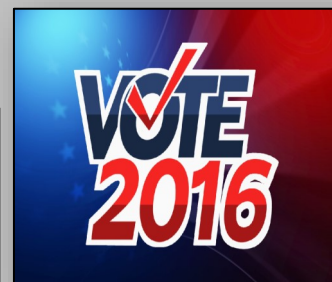
In 1984, when the Safety Office was located on the first floor of the Clifton Building, Twana joined the Department working as a Locator (which was an OPS position at the time) in the Crash Records section. She rose in the group from locator to quality control and then in October of 1986 she was hired as an Engineering Technician for the Safety Office and started her career service. She served the safety office as an Engineering Technician for 27 years, until she was hired in 2013 as an Engineering Specialist for the Safety Office, in which position she is completing her 30 years.

Twana supervised the Crash Records staff doing records filing and retrieval. She continued to oversee that portion of the Crash Records function as it changed over the years from paper filing, to microfilming, archiving and disposal, to scanning and digital storage, and to quality control and maintenance of digital documents when the scanning was outsourced and the office went paperless in 2002.

Twana says that the most significant change that she has seen in her time with the Safety Office is the transition from paper-based processing to paperless, accompanied by the creation of the current crash processing systems and the move to locating crashes on all public roads and not just on the state system.

She would like to be remembered for her positive influence on the lives of her Safety Office work group and coworkers. The advice she has for newer FDOT employees is to work hard. This is one reason why Twana has been such a valued member of the Safety Office for so long.

We want to wish Twana Hall a happy and fruitful retirement and to say "Thanks for always being there!"



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COURAGE



VETERANS DAY

NOVEMBER 11, 2016

HONORING ALL WHO SERVED



www.va.gov



Tools and Techniques Used in an Accident/Incident Investigation

By Mark B. Eacker, MS

Occupational Safety and Health Programs Administrator

The normalization of deviance is defined as: The gradual process through which unacceptable practices or standards become acceptable. As the unwanted or deviant behaviors are repeated without catastrophic results, they become the social norm for the organization (Vaughn, 1996).

The practical tools used in an accident investigation by incident investigators to identify normalization of deviance includes using evidence to develop an events and causal factors chart; using a Haddon Matrix to generate and plan for possible countermeasures to mitigate future risks; using previous incident investigation reports in published literature or other valid sources; and using analysis techniques, which consist of change analysis, barrier analysis, and analytical tree techniques (Jensen, 2012).

An events and causal factors chart tool enables incident investigators to use sequence evidence to create a sequential chart of events, and contributing factors associated with the events. This technique not only assists incident investigators to identify normalization of deviance, but also helps those reading the report to understand the conditions associated with the event such as omitted events, enabling conditions, facts associated with the incident, and the contributing factors that led to the event (Jensen, 2012).

Incident investigators use a Haddon Matrix to develop and organize possible countermeasures to mitigate future risks. This tool uses a matrix with three columns that categorize an injury or fatality. For example, in an incident that led to a construction worker falling from the fourth floor of a construction building, the columns would include a pre-crash, crash, and post-crash columns for elements that can be modified to make the system better (Jensen, 2012).

The tool of learning from previous incident investigations in published literature such as books, magazines, journals, and other valid sources like relevant governmental agencies websites enables incident investigators to learn important lessons about an incident. The significance of this tool is that lessons or information about a given management system's weakness can be applied across various industries.

(Tools and Techniques Used in an Accident/Incident Investigation cont'd. on page 4)

Another tool that incident investigators can use to investigate normalization of deviance is the analysis tool comprised of the change analysis technique, barrier analysis technique, and the analytical tree technique. Change analysis technique entails the incident investigation team conducting a comparison of two events scenarios or situations. This technique is used after the occurrence of an incident to compare the occurred events with events in a standard procedure scenario. For example, in the incident where the construction worker fell from the fourth floor of the construction building, a change analysis could establish that the worker was not using work practices similar to the standard operating procedures in the past (Jensen, 2012).

The barrier analysis technique can be used by an incident investigation team to identify ways that can help a system to avoid or eliminate hazards before they harm people that the system seeks to protect. These protective means are comprised of administrative approaches and physical barriers and include barriers used as radiation shields or machine guards. The barrier technique also includes engineering systems in monitoring processes, establishing compromise of safe tolerance levels, and response such as communication with employees through warning alarms, signs, or initiating corrective response (Jensen, 2012).

The last technique that incident investigators can use to identify normalization of deviance is the analytical tree technique. This technique enables incident investigators to identify faults and failures that led to the undesired event by using deductive logic. For example, if the top event of the fault tree has the previous stated illustration of a construction worker dying as a result of the fall from the fourth floor of the construction building, the investigation team can identify the normalization of deviance by working downward and examining every lower fault event. The incident investigation team uses the evidence for each lower event to establish if it took place or not. Incident investigators seeking to identify normalization deviance use this technique to eliminate hypothesized failures from being used as the cause of the event.

Reference

- Jensen, R. C. (2012). *Risk-reduction methods for occupational safety and health*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- Vaughan, D. (1996). *The Challenger launch decision : risky technology, culture, and deviance at NASA*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press

Hazard Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Standard

By Mark B. Eacker, MS

Occupational Safety and Health Programs Administrator

This standard is deemed important by OSHA to protect the safety and health of individuals working to clean up an area that has been accidentally contaminated with hazardous materials; or where material is treated, stored, or dumped. It also covers hazmat teams and hazardous material responders. The standard requirements under HAZWOPER are divided according to target personnel it seeks to ensure safety and health (Nims, 1999). The following are some of the standard requirements according to target workers:

In a waste site characterization and clean up site, the HAZWOPER standard requires a written safety and health program to identify a safety and health supervisor for the site, who will be responsible for developing, implementing and ensuring compliance with the safety and health program. HAZWOPER also requires the development of a personal protective equipment program, which should cover proper equipment use, fitting, and limitation of personal protective equipment. HAZWOPER requires establishment of control over access to the characterization and clean up site.

The standard also requires employee training programs to address safe procedures for handling containers or drums. Under this training program, employees are required to have at least 40 hours of training in a classroom, and 20 hours on-the-job training under the supervision of a trained supervisor. A supervisor is also required by the standard to take an annual 8 hours refresher course.

The same HAZWOPER requirements apply to workers working in treatment, storage and disposal facilities. However, great emphasis is placed on emergency response plans for treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) workers. HAZWOPER standards in relation to hazmat teams and hazardous material incidents responders require training on personnel duties and functions. According to Nims (1999), the HAZWOPER standard recognizes and acknowledges the five levels of response personnel, which include:

First responder awareness – individuals who witness a hazardous material incident. They receive training on how to identify hazmat release and notify relevant authorities.

First responders operation – individuals who have received training to respond to hazmat release by

Hazard Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Standard cont'd on page 6.

containing it from spreading, and ensure other people are not exposed.

Hazardous material technicians – are responsible to stop the release of hazardous material.

Hazardous material specialist – they possess training similar to hazardous technicians, and are required to use measurement techniques and instruments to conduct evaluation of all the known and unknown hazards in a site. They can coordinate with state and local authorities in site response activities.

On-scene incident commander – this is usually someone from a level of senior personnel at the scene whose primary duty is to control operations at the site. The incident commander is required to provide directions to the hazardous material technicians and specialists. These personnel are required to work with the local hazmat teams and any other team that has the necessary skills required to effectively contain and clean up the scene.

References

Nims, D. K. (1999). *Basics of industrial hygiene*. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

29 CFR 1910.120



HAVE A SAFE THANKSGIVING ~REMEMBER TURKEY!~



T

Thaw turkey at a safe temperature 40°F or below



U

Use extra caution when frying a turkey and oil-free fryers if possible



R

Remember to clean all cooking surfaces regularly



K

Kee children away from hot foods and surfaces, and kitchen utensils



E

Ensure turkey is cooked and has reached minimum temperature of 165°F



Y

Your smoke detector should be tested prior to cooking



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Word Search Puzzle

J P S U O D R A Z A H S C A H Z L V P E
 T W U I Y R I N W L I F L R Z V H J O V
 E Q T L A E O A N A L Y S I S F J W F U
 C K Y R D L R T I H B K J M P M C P R K
 H K Y B S E T H A N K S G I V I N G S E
 N J K Y N C A U N G M C O M M A N D E R
 I V G E A T T V G N I M L I F O R C I M
 Q A S H R I E S A F E T Y A I O L E Y R
 U S M N E O M V Q E E Z S Z C A A A L T
 E U C T T N P H A C C I D E N T S R H S
 S M O K E D E T E C T O R O V P O P N I
 N I R A V A R H T U Z H I J C N V A C L
 O N Z M L Y A C O N S T R U C T I O N A
 V I F T I Z T B V A A B I Y Y C Q D Z I
 E M H J W V U L R P Q D I D I T A L B C
 M U H O V J R C U G T W A N A H A L L E
 B M P F S E E C F N E S H D S H N K X P
 E E B S R U C O B I N C I D E N T S L S
 R L X I C O G F I R E S P O N D E R S G
 Y F C S L I S N E T U R K E Y K U B T G

ACCIDENTS
 ANALYSIS
 AWARENESS
 COMMANDER
 CONSTRUCTION
 CRASH RECORDS
 ELECTION DAY
 FIRES
 HAZARDOUS
 HAZWOPER

HAZWOPER
 HEALTH
 INCIDENTS
 INVESTIGATOR
 MICROFILMING
 MINIMUM
 NOVEMBER
 OCCUPATIONAL
 RESPONDERS
 SAFETY

SMOKE DETECTOR
 SPECIALIST
 TECHNICIANS
 TECHNIQUES
 TEMPERATURE
 THANKSGIVING
 TURKEY
 TWANA HALL
 UTENSILS
 VETERANS DAY
 VOTE

The Safety Advisor puzzle is generated from the
<http://school.discoveryeducation.com/>
 Omissions or errors are possible and are the sole responsibility of the program
 and not the producers of this Newsletter.

SAFETY SLOGANS



Logic: a proper or reasonable way of thinking about or understanding something.



[Loss Prevention Manual](#)



Hotline

Safety Hot Line
(850) 414-5255

**You can report hazards by telephone.
You can remain anonymous.
Everything is confidential.**

Hotline

Hotline

Hotline

This monthly newsletter is produced in the State Safety Office by Mark Eacker. For content information, please call or email the editor, Mark Eacker, at:

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Our internet address is: www.dot.state.fl.us/safety

Our intranet address is: Infonet.dot.state.fl.us/safetyoffice/



Safety Advisor Customer Satisfaction Survey

We are interested in your opinion. In order to better serve your needs,
please take a moment to fill out this brief questionnaire. Send to:

Fax: 850 414 4221

Via US Postal Service (or inter-office mail) to the address shown below:

Attention: Industrial Safety
Florida Department of Transportation
605 Suwannee Street, MS 53
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Safety Slogan of the Month Entry Form

Survey Questions	Yes	No
Are the Safety Advisor topics relevant to your day to day job?		
Do you use the Safety Advisor in any manner other than read it?		

What would you suggest to improve the suitability of the Safety Advisor to your needs or to improve the overall quality? (Please be specific)

Do you have any questions regarding Industrial Safety programs and/or operations? Please feel free to include your questions or comments.

Please Print
Safety Slogan

Name: _____ Location/Office: _____
District: _____ Phone: () _____



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31	1 All Saints Day	2	3	4	5
6 Daylight Saving Time Ends	7	8 Election Day	9	10 Jason L. Dunham Birthday 1991 PAY DAY	11 Veterans Day State Holiday	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23 PAY DAY	24 Thanksgiving State Holiday	25 State Holiday	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3

THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

November 2016 is Observed as	American Diabetes Month;. Lung Cancer Awareness Month; Native American Indian Heritage Month; and National Family Caregivers Month.
Birthstones	Topaz and Citrine.
Fruit & Veggies for the Month	Apples; Plantains; collard Greens; Mustard Greens; Kale; Swiss Chard; and Broccoli.
November Flower	Chrysanthemum..
Astrological Signs	Scorpio (till 21th) & Sagittarius (beginning 22nd).
Other Notable Dates & Events	Nov.26th:Small Business Saturday.